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ABSTRACT

A delineation of the results of an effort to satisfy the needs of the Pennsylvania farmer and to procure gainful employment for migrant workers is the stated purpose of this 1970 annual report by the Rural Services Section of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security. The report divides Pennsylvania into 7 crop-reporting areas, in which representatives have attempted to gain best possible conditions for workers and employers. In addition, the report discusses community programs related to housing, health, welfare (including day-care centers), and child education. Also given is an accounting of the rural non-farm activities of state, district, and local office personnel involved in the rural manpower program. Tables are included on farm placement operations, interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities, and agricultural placements. (AN)

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PENNSYLVANIA

FARM LABOR SERVICE

Annual Report

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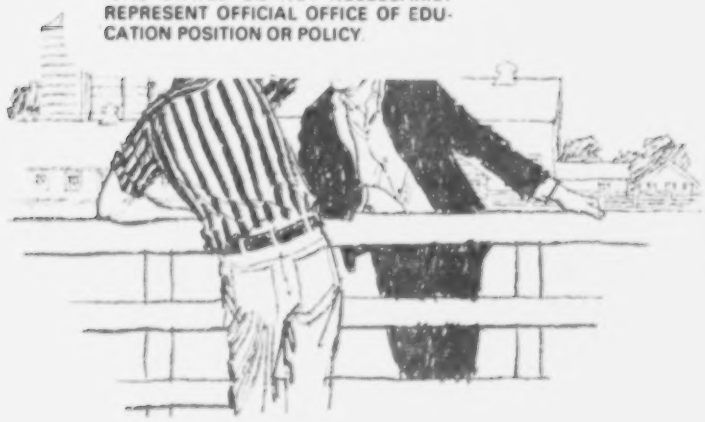

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

FOREWORD

To satisfy the needs of the farmer and to procure gainful employment for the workers, is the principal responsibility of the Rural Services Section of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

To this end Rural Manpower Representatives serving in strategic locations throughout the Commonwealth utilize their technical and professional skills, along with dedication to the goal, to effectuate the best possible conditions for the workers, the employers, and in a sense all residents of the Commonwealth.

This report is a delineation of the results of these efforts. We are proud to record their achievements, recognizing that many personal contributions to the program have been omitted due to a lack of space.

The report also provides an accounting of the rural non-farm activities of the State, District, and Local Office personnel involved in the rural manpower program.

In preparing this report we gratefully acknowledge the valued assistance of Pennsylvania's growers, food processors, farm organizations, news media, other Federal and State agencies, and church and civic groups.

RURAL SERVICES
Bureau of Employment Security
Department of Labor and Industry
Labor and Industry Building
Seventh and Forster Streets
HARRISBURG

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PLANNING

In order to coordinate activities and compile information and statistics the Commonwealth is divided into seven agricultural manpower reporting areas: Southeastern, South Central, Northeastern, East Central, North Central, Western, and West Central.

To develop its program of recruitment of farm workers, the Rural Services Section has certain established goals, all of which are paramount in the attainment of the objective stated in the foreward of this report:

1. To serve the agrarian community in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

2. To obtain optimum use of the resident work force in the production of food and fiber.

3. To collect, analyze, and disseminate information pertaining to the farm labor market.

4. To suggest effective solutions to labor problems affecting the agricultural community.

5. To fulfill the duties of enlarging the Rural Manpower Program to include a comprehensive manpower service in rural areas. This expanded concept includes the agribusiness and nonagricultural work force in addition to farming located in communities of less than 5,500 population or in communities located beyond the normal limits of service rendered by a local office.

Principal responsibility for reaching these goals rests with Rural Manpower Representatives located in Allentown, Berwick, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Chester, Coatesville, Coudersport, Erie, Gettysburg, Hanover, Harrisburg, Hatboro, Hazleton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Levittown, Milton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Shamokin, Somerset, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, and York.

Where there are no Rural Manpower Representatives, Bureau personnel of other job classifications are assigned to serve the local agricultural employment needs in addition to their other duties.

For the purpose of communicating and exchanging ideas with like minded manpower representatives, Rural Services personnel attended many conferences and meetings, participating actively in such events as:

- The National Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada.

- Region III Rural Manpower Conference in Ocean City, Maryland.

- Participated in advisory committee meeting to assist the Social Service School of the University of West Virginia in determining priorities to be used in a research and training project to be conducted by the university.

- Pennsylvania Food Processors Conference in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

- Section Chief spent one week in Puerto Rico for the purpose of developing a more effective recruitment program in that Commonwealth.

- Section Chief met with representatives of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor to discuss effective means of preventing "Skips" at the Philadelphia airport, in addition to other problems in connection with the employment of contract workers from Puerto Rico.

- Division Director served as one of three oral examiners who selected candidates for the Rural Manpower Program staff for the Maryland agency.

- The section served as host for a two day regional farm labor conference in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Twenty-five regional participants were on hand from Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia as representatives of the National Office detailed procedures to be followed in making the farm labor wage rate surveys.

- Section Chief served on Farm Labor Research Advisory Committee of Pennsylvania State University.

- Division Director and Section Chief met with Director and Assistant Director of Vocational Agriculture, Pennsylvania Department of Education, for the purpose of developing joint survey effort relating to future agribusiness needs and their relationship to the need for curricular changes for both high school and post high school vocational agricultural courses.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, staff members conducted a two day seminar for the field staff. They also met with farm groups, food processors, and other concerned people throughout the state to discuss problems of interstate recruitment of farm workers and to explain agency policies and available services.

The Section Chief also worked closely with other state agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Welfare in promoting programs of common interest.

The Division Chief and the Section Chief were actively engaged in the program of the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, the Division Chief being Executive Secretary of that body.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

It has been written that America is no longer an agricultural nation. The twentieth century trend has turned toward a migration to the vast manufacturing industries with their exciting challenges and monetary rewards.

Nonetheless, a fundamental reliance upon the products of agriculture exists. In fact, it is fair to state that agriculture is our most important business because from the production of our farm lands comes the food and fiber not only for more than 200 million residents of the United States, but for untold persons of other nations around the world.

For the second successive year Pennsylvania's crop in 1970 was valued at approximately one billion dollars. The commodoties included in this crop were produced on some 73,000 Pennsylvania farms.

Agriculture creates jobs for millions of people - not only those who are actually employed on the farms but also those in supportive industries such as the manufacture and service of farm equipment, transportation, food processing, and others.

Many factors influence the size and quality of farm products, not the least of which is the weather. 1970 conditions in Pennsylvania ranged from good to ideal.

March began with subnormal temperatures and normal precipitation and the year continued with a wet April, above normal rainfall in June, frequent rainfall conducive to plant growth in July, slightly above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall in August, variable conditions in September, and persistent rainfall in October. A general, killing frost did not occur until early November.

Record yields of some farm products were reported while in some instances the totals were below 1969 levels.

Corn was the big winner, 80,155,000 bushels were produced. This is approximately five percent more than the 76 million bushels of the previous year. Production nationwide dropped by some 14 percent due in part to southern

corn leaf blight and other diseases and insects. Average yield per acre in Pennsylvania was 85 bushels, compared to 84 bushels in 1969.

During the year 784,000 bushels of soybeans were harvested on Pennsylvania farms - 34 thousand above the output of the previous year. However, the yield per acre dropped from 30 bushels in 1969 to 28 bushels this year.

The Pennsylvania hay crop from a quantitative standpoint was good - 4,396,000 tons - a definite increase over the 4,146,000 tons harvested the preceding year. However, it should be noted that poor drying conditions lowered the quality of the hay.

The potato crop, too, was good. The total yield was 8,050,000 hundredweight, considerably higher than 7,810,000 hundredweight of 1969. The yield per acre was 230 hundredweight, slightly under the record figure of 240, established in 1967.

Pennsylvania produces 63 percent of the nation's mushrooms - a crop not affected by weather conditions. In 1970 the Pennsylvania mushroom crop returned $44,694,000 to the growers, an increase over the 42 million dollar value of the preceding year's crop. The yield was 123 million pounds - 2 million more than the 1969 figure.

Tobacco production dropped in 1970 from 37,500,000 pounds to 34,675,000 pounds.

Apple orchards in Pennsylvania produced about the same amount of fruit in 1970 as in 1969 - approximately 525 million pounds. This was the largest apple production in the state since 1964.

Peaches also remained constant with 1969 at 120 million pounds.

The cherry crop was mixed. Sweet cherries amounted to 800 tons, down 300 tons from the preceding year but tart cherry production increased from 11 thousand to 13 thousand tons.

The tomato crop was a good one - increasing from 15.0 tons in 1969 to 16.5 tons this year.

Tomato Pickers

Milk production for the first 10 months of 1970 was excellent, showing a substantial increase for the first seven months, a slight drop in August and September and a gain of about one percent in October. Average prices received by farmers increased every month except one when it was unchanged.

Livestock prices increased over 1969 by almost three percent.

Poultry and egg prices were six percent higher.

Fruits of the Harvest

The 2,238,000 turkeys raised in Pennsylvania was the largest number since 1955 and 16 percent greater than the 1969 total. The state increase compares to an eight percent gain nationally. However, prices paid were less than in 1969 despite concentrated United States Department of Agriculture school lunch programs. The lower prices were a reflection of the large number of turkeys and abundant supply of pork available. For this reason Pennsylvania may reduce its turkey production by almost 13 percent in 1971.

In summation it can be stated with accuracy that 1970 was a very good agriculture year in Pennsylvania - both quantitatively and qualitatively.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

It has been established over a period of years that Pennsylvania's residential labor force is not sufficient in numbers to plant, cultivate, and harvest the state's abundant crop of fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

This condition becomes more evident with each passing year as the large industrial plants and teeming mills and factories attract more and more workers from the rural areas of the state. Seasons of low, high, or moderate unemployment have little or no effect on this condition for the fact is the vast majority of the labor force is not interested in farm work.

The Federal minimum wage of $1.30 per hour is also ineffective as a practical matter as most farmers, competing for the dwindling supply of workers, pay substantially more than the minimum and have for several years.

Thus it has been traditional that the major source of farm labor come from the migrant worker stream - most of whom come to the state from Pennsylvania's sister states to the south or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In 1970 the total farm labor force was composed of about 60 percent migrants. This figure could go even higher in succeeding years depending principally on three factors: effective inducements to the residential workers, mechanization, and consolidation of farms.

It appears at this time that the most likely course is planting and harvesting by mechanization. Naturally such a trend could revolutionize the farm labor picture in Pennsylvania.

PEAK EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN SELECTED CROPS

CROP	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Apples	4,670	4,690	4,575	4,674	5,205
Peaches	1,684	505	1,195	1,415	2,250
Potatoes	4,920	4,130	4,075	3,328	2,250
Strawberries	1,285	957	1,185	955	930
Tobacco	640	500	480	430	400
Tomatoes	6,190	6,445	5,540	4,640	5,220

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION

It is an established fact that mechanized farming is on the increase in Pennsylvania.

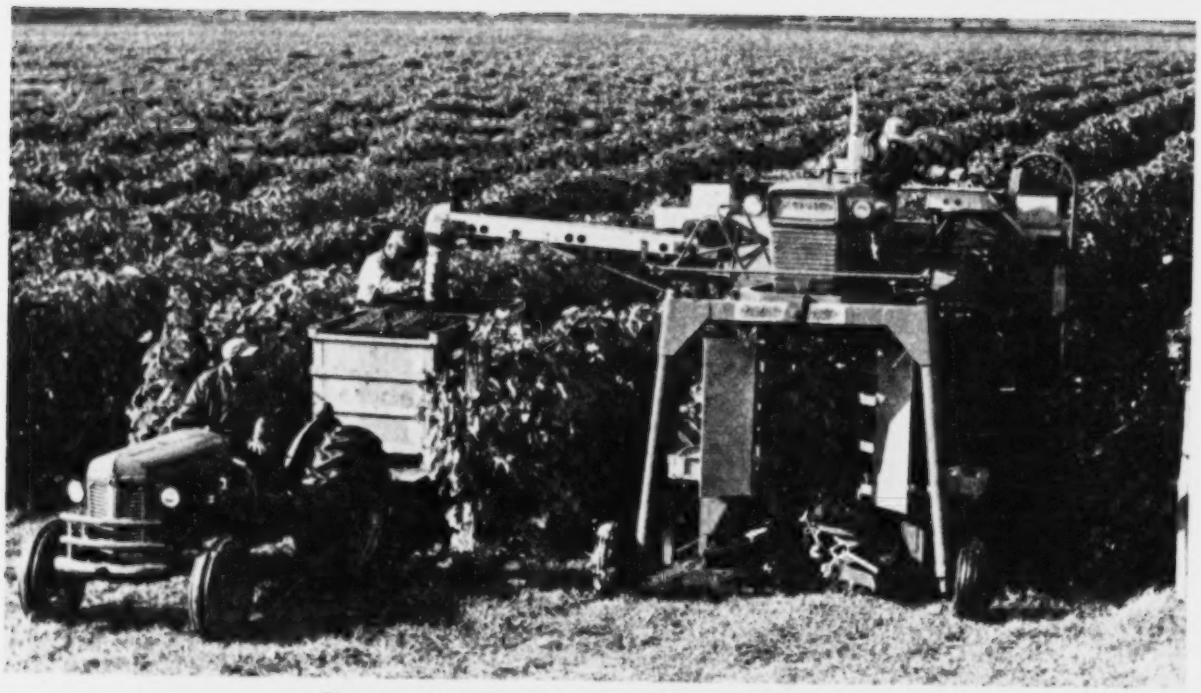
While it is doubtful that the day of one hundred percent mechanization will ever come, more growers are more dependent upon machines with each passing year.

Yet, even with the prevailing trend, it should be noted that less than one percent of all the apples, one of Pennsylvania's major crops, are harvested mechanically.

On the other hand almost one hundred percent of the Erie County grape crop is harvested by machines.

Potatoes have also succumbed to modernization and are harvested largely by machines.

Other crops in the same category were beans, carrots, green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, spinach, radishes, parsnips, and turnips.



Grape Harvester in Erie County

In Adams County, where the greatest number of interstate workers is employed, there was a report of one tomato harvester, six mechanical cherry pickers, and two apple shakers.

However, it should be recognized that mechanization does not mean complete automation. Machines need manpower. They are only as capable as their operating crews and the farmer, who turns to mechanization, must find capable, willing workers who can and will work for prevailing agricultural wage rates.

RECRUITMENT OF FARM WORKERS

The professional and technical skills of the Public Relations Bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry were put to extensive use in publicizing the recruitment program in Pennsylvania.

Five statewide releases were prepared by Bureau personnel and issued to 598 newspapers, radio and television stations in the state.

The releases were formated in the central office for use in the local offices with proper insertions by the local Rural Manpower Representative who made the contact with the local press. A sample news release is included in the attachments.

In addition to the aforementioned use of the print, video and audio media, door-to-door canvas, church bulletin boards, and country store windows were used to promote the program.

Day-Haul

Day-haul, the method by which workers are transported from a designated pick-up point to a specified farm work area and back again, has proved to be a very effective means of supplying farm labor to fill a specific need.

In 1970 there were 39 Pennsylvania communities in which a total of 57 Employment Security supervised pick-up points were located.

From these pick-up points 175,029 workers were transported to and from the job.

A total of 1,069 working days were recorded for the year.

Day-haul communities with outstanding records for the year and the number of workers transported were:

Philadelphia - 162,752	Kittanning - 983
Gettysburg - 1,928	Lancaster - 2,911
Sunbury - 1,231	Coatesville - 2,108

Intrastate Workers

Due to a lack of interest on the part of employers in employing resident farm workers and the inability of the Employment Service to persuade resident workers to accept live-in employment, there were no orders placed which required the recruitment of intrastate workers during 1970.

Interstate Workers

Fifty-one orders to fill 1,579 openings were placed with the State of Florida during 1970.

This represents a decrease of approximately fifty percent when compared with the preceding year. There are several reasons for this reduction in manpower requests, the most realistic being the reluctance of many growers to comply with Federal housing regulations, and thus eliminating themselves in those instances as users of available recruitment services.

Of the orders sent to Florida, 43 were filled bringing to Pennsylvania a total of 1,122 workers.

The percentage of unfilled orders was approximately 15 which is consistent with the experience of recent years.

While Florida continues to be the principal source of interstate workers, several other States were requested to assist Pennsylvania in meeting

its demands. All of these States (Maryland, Georgia, Virginia, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, and New York) and Puerto Rico, responded as noted in Table 3 of this report.

Of a total of 139 orders for interstate workers 124 were filled. 10,949 openings for workers were represented in Pennsylvania's orders, 6,797 of these were actually filled.

Pennsylvania Potato Country

Pennsylvania was also a source of supply for other states and almost all orders were filled. For example, of 25 orders received, 14 were filled. Of the 11 unfilled orders, 10 were for apple pickers in Virginia and West Virginia. These jobs were offered to tomato pickers at the completion of their jobs in Pennsylvania, but in all instances the crew leaders rejected the job offers for various reasons. 941 of the workers supplied by Pennsylvania were high school youth; both male and female, who went to Connecticut and Massachusetts to work in the shade tobacco industry during the summer vacation period.

Contract Workers

During the year, Pennsylvania submitted 29 orders for 824 workers to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Twenty-six of these orders were filled for a total of 500 workers.

Year-Round Workers

As in prior years, a recruitment itinerary was arranged and conducted in cooperation with the West Virginia Employment Service for year-round workers.

Only three placements out of 42 openings were made as a result of this expedition. The lack of success in filling orders in this instance can be attributed in large measure to the unwillingness of the workers to relocate out-of-state.

In addition to the West Virginia itinerary, the usual volume of recruitment and referral activity was conducted by various local offices.

Foreign Workers

No foreign workers were employed in seasonal activities in Pennsylvania during 1970.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Allied services in the areas of safety of living quarters, health, welfare, and child education were available to migrant workers and their families as follows:

Inspection Services

The Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety, a subdivision of the Department of Labor and Industry, is charged with the responsibility of inspecting migrant labor living quarters and enforcing the state's safety and housing regulations. A program of vigorous enforcement was practised in 1970. This was made possible in part by increasing the staff from 4 to 8 inspectors and the institution of a thorough training program for all inspectors.

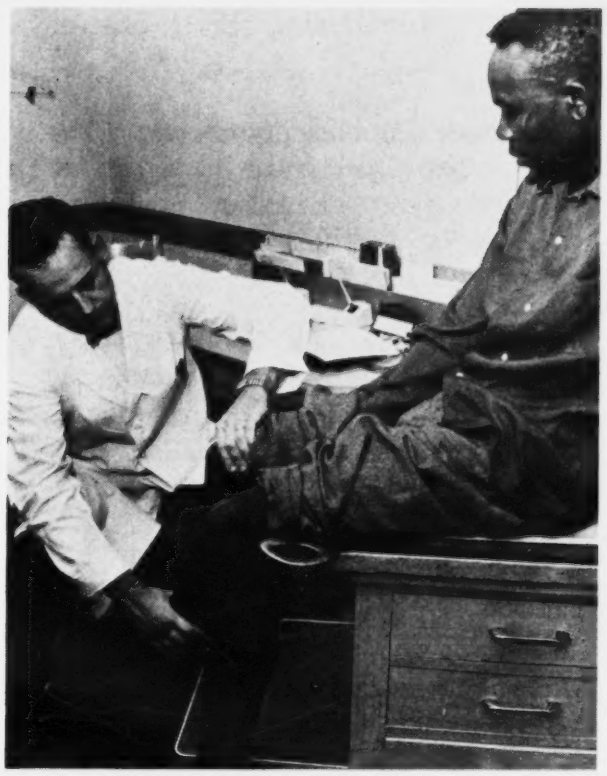
As a result 2,100 inspections were made during the year. This figure was more than double the 980 inspections of the previous year. A total of 349 camps were occupied by migrants during the year. Of these 314 were approved by the Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety. Twenty-seven other camps did not pass inspection due to failure of the operators to equip the living quarters with heating facilities to produce a minimum of 68 degrees fahrenheit as required by state regulations. All 27 delinquent camp operators were prosecuted before Justices of the Peace for operating migrant labor camps without a license and in every instance convictions were procured and camp operators paid fines.

The licensing of migrant crew leaders in Pennsylvania is another function of the Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety and the records indicate that 104 such licenses were issued during the year. However, 3 of the licenses were subsequently revoked due to violation of state regulations on the part of the crew leaders.

Health Services

The Pennsylvania Department of Health serves the state's migrant population in a project partially funded through a grant from the United States Health Service. 1970 marked the eighth successive year for the project.

Sixteen public health nurses and 3 aides attended an estimated 3,600 patients in clinics.



Medical Attention For A Worker

At Geisinger Medical Center, 1,317 people were examined. Forty-eight of the persons were admitted to the hospital for treatment.

At Annie M. Warner Hospital in Adams County 800 people were examined at medical clinics and emergency rooms. Forty of them were admitted as in-patients.

Full hospital and pharmaceutical services as well as dental care were available to migrants and their families in 21 counties.

Dentists in project counties examined 653 patients and the traveling dental team attended 277 children in day care centers and migrant schools. A dental clinic was operated in Sunbury to service the five county area of Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union and Columbia. Bus transportation was made available in connection with these services.

The Tri-Valley Medical Center in Valley View cared for 475 migrants on a non-clinic basis.

Migrant workers in outlying areas were provided medical services in the private offices of physicians or in hospitals.

Project health aides, all of whom were former migrant workers, were very effective, especially since they were able to establish a realistic relationship with the migrants. Health aides made camp visits, screened migrants for health problems, referred patients for appropriate care, assisted at clinics and provided follow-up counseling.

The focal point of the migrant health project is the service provided by the public health nurse. Her understanding of project goals and objectives and her dedication to her tasks and duties are the factors which determine the effectiveness of the program. Preventive medicine is the responsibility of the

project nurse since she is the direct contact with the migrants, both in the camps and hospitals.

Six sanitarians were employed by the Department for migrant labor camp inspections to assure proper sanitation methods would be used by growers and migrants.

Welfare Services

Child and family day care centers were operated in seven counties in Pennsylvania - Adams, Columbia, Franklin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union during the year.

Nine social workers were assigned to work in the programs. Their duties were to enroll children in day care and school programs, assist with arrangements for medical and dental services, transport children to clinics and hospitals, provide clothing as needed, and refer families to appropriate community resources for other needed services.

Ages of the children served in the centers ranged from infancy to eight years. During the year 298 children were given 7,998 total days of care in the centers - 98 children were supplied clothing, 34 pregnant women were attended in the Adams County clinic, 311 trips to medical clinics and dental offices were made, and 50 other trips were made to hospitals.

There were 31 referrals to community resources.

Education

To pass along knowledge and the desire to learn to youth is one of the highest principles of our modern culture. In this spirit Pennsylvania has for many years had as one of its goals to offer the best available educational facilities and training to the children of migrant workers.

Under the administration of the Pennsylvania Department of Education, programs of various educational skills were offered during the summer season. Among these were: Reading, English, Spelling, Arithmetic, Social Studies, Physical Education, Music, Oral Comprehension, Science, Art, and the Humanities. Specialized instruction was provided in several instances. For example, in one school a specially selected teacher and two aides, one college oriented and one Spanish-speaking high school student from the neighborhood, worked as a team with small groups of children.

Parental involvement was a major concern of one of the programs. In one county, volunteer tutorial services were provided for parents and older children who did not attend the regular school. There was also a preschool kindergarten for migrant children during July and August in one county.

The program was conducted in nine counties: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Columbia, Delaware, Franklin, Luzerne, and Lancaster.

Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor

The Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, first established by gubernatorial executive order in 1952, has continued to function under each succeeding Governor of Pennsylvania. 1970 was the 19th consecutive year of the Committe's existence.

Since its inception the Director of Urban and Rural Services has served as Executive Secretary of the Committee. Working under the direction of the Secretary of Labor and Industry, who is Chairman of the Committee, the Executive Secretary is responsible for setting up the meetings, planning programs, eliciting reports from member agencies, and presiding over meetings during the absence of the Secretary of Labor and Industry or his representative.

Four meetings of the committee were held in 1970. One of the highlights of the year was the annual awards ceremony in which special recognition is paid to farmers for superior qualities of housing, sanitation, commissary, recreational and other facilities, and to crew and camp leaders for consistently maintaining in satisfactory condition all facilities and buildings in migrant camps.

During the year awards were made to 35 farmers, two crew leaders, and two camp leaders. This was a much smaller number of awards than in 1969 but the criteria for judging were more rigid and demanding than in previous years.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Various media were used during the year to inform growers, workers, and the general public of the services of the rural manpower program. Among these were newspaper, television and radio. This program is detailed under "Recruitment of Farm Workers" in the forepart of this report.

Pennsylvania farm publications were also utilized as a public service media. As an additional means of disseminating information, staff members met on many occasions with public and private groups and organizations for the purpose of outlining available services.

NONAGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF RURAL MANPOWER REPRESENTATIVES

During 1970, Pennsylvania Rural Manpower Representatives were actively engaged in many nonagricultural activities. A complete list of their activity follows:

Number of nonagricultural contacts made for job development in outlying areas: 1,344

Number of job openings developed as a result of these contacts: 1,354

Number of workers placed in these jobs: 926

Number of contacts made in outlying areas to secure applicants for job openings (Outreach): 932

Number of applicants secured through these contacts: 665

Number of applicants referred to nonagricultural training programs: 414

Number of applicants referred to Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and other programs: 103

More than fifty different kinds of employing establishments covering a wide range of industrial classifications were provided some kind of employment service during the year.

EVALUATION

If the mark of achievement is the attainment of stated goals, the Pennsylvania Rural Manpower Program of 1970 was generally successful. However, as we look to the future, we express the hope that certain improvements for the convenience and benefit of all persons involved in the program may be promulgated.

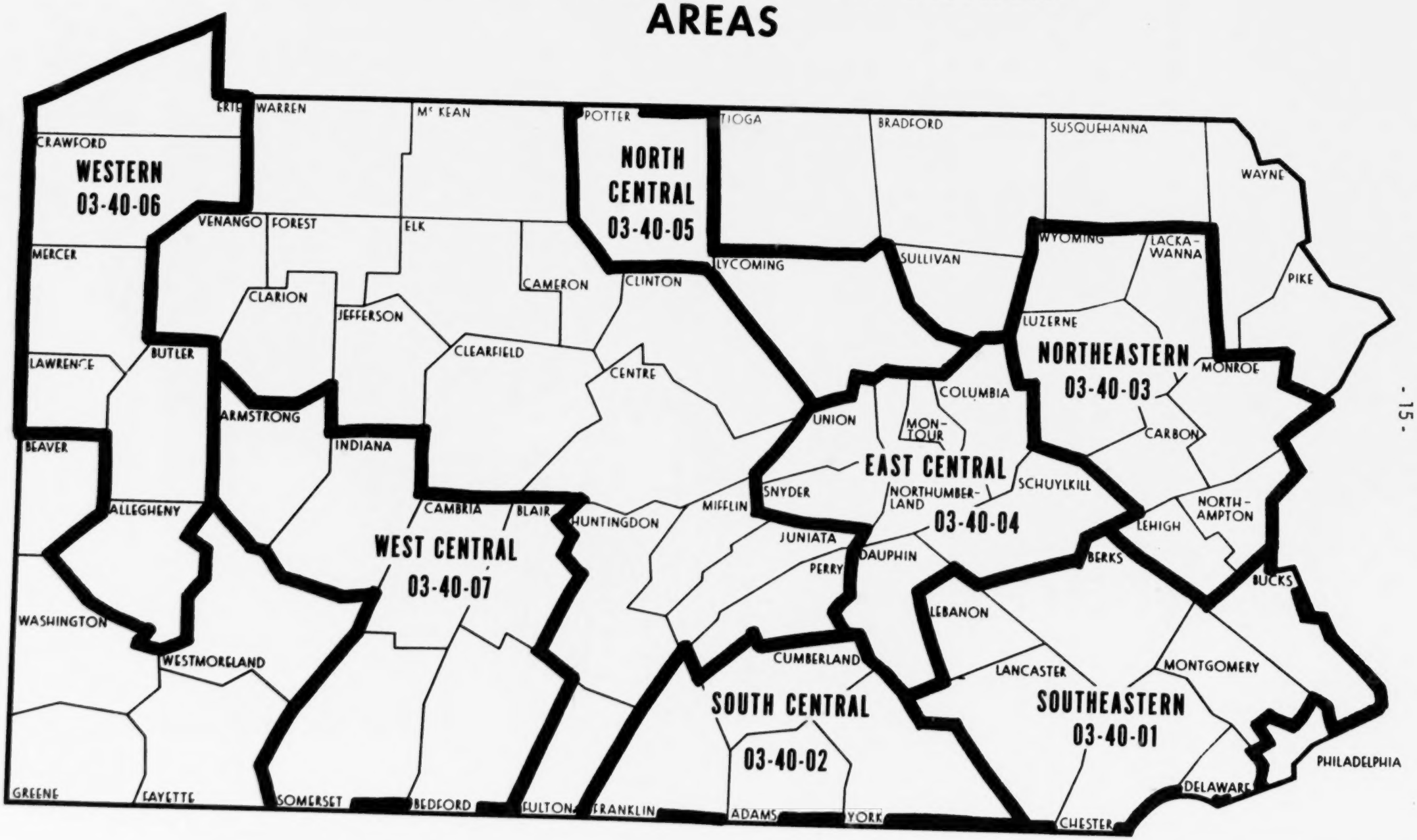
As one condition of betterment, we seriously recommend a return to the Annual Worker Plan which, for all intents and purposes, has been discontinued for the past several years. It is our considered opinion that the Annual Worker Plan was an effective and business-like method of providing a full and precise schedule of work for migrant labor crews.

In contrast, the present method of recruitment does not bring optimum results. This is substantiated by the unusually large number of crew leaders who find themselves without full employment and spend much time freewheeling in Pennsylvania and other East Coast States.

In a word the Annual Worker Plan was beneficial to growers and workers alike. Without the plan, conditions a little less than chaotic often exist.

Likewise, it is our opinion that the Puerto Rican recruitment program should be thoroughly analyzed. Present experience is there are too many instances of poor performance or lack of performance by Puerto Rican workers. On many occasions Pennsylvania farmers have been victimized by workers who accepted prepaid transportation to Pennsylvania and never reported to the

PENNSYLVANIA CROP REPORTING AREAS



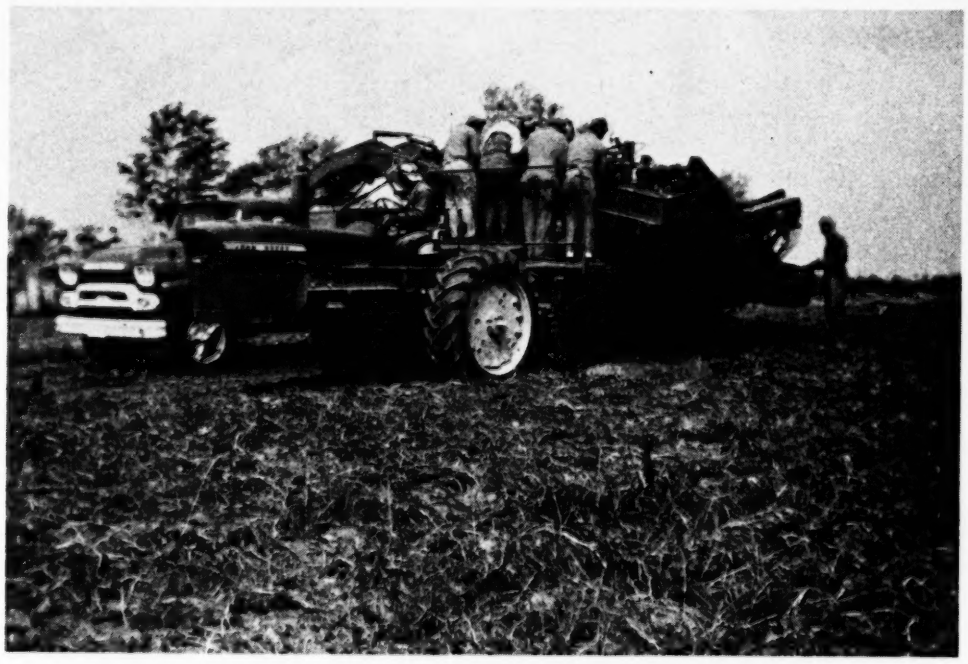
employer, apparently disappearing somewhere within the confines of Pennsylvania or a neighboring state. Frequently Puerto Rican workers have left migrant labor camps in shambles, causing farmer-employers to suffer great and serious financial loss.

If Pennsylvania farm employers are to continue using workers from Puerto Rico, vast improvements must be made not only in the required contract but also in the selection and referral of workers. In less than 15 years, employment of Puerto Rican workers employed under contract has declined from 3,000 to 500 per harvest season. If needed improvements are not made it is likely there will be few contract workers employed in this state in the immediate future.

OUTLOOK

The most predictable forecast for 1971 is that mechanization of Pennsylvania farm lands will be increased from the previous year. At the same time it is safe to anticipate that fewer resident workers will be available for farm jobs.

Two other conditions appear to be certain. Small farmers will continue to sell their land to the large farmers and the trend toward converting prime farm land to such modern usage as housing developments; commercial, industrial, and recreational sites; and highways and interchanges will persist.



A Mechanized Potato Harvest

Thus it is anticipated that the need for farm labor will be less in 1971 than it was in 1970. Naturally the quantity and quality of the Pennsylvania crops which require labor will help determine the real labor requirements of the State's farmers.

Tomato acreage, for example, may be the same in 1971 as in 1970.

Given good weather fruit growers should have another bountiful harvest.

Potato acreage should remain constant or show a slight decrease.

Wages paid for farm labor will undoubtedly be higher in 1971.

In summary, it is expected that the seasonal work force will decline somewhat, while the number of migrants needed will probably be the same or slightly less.

AREA FORECASTS

Southeastern Area

Even though this is the state's most urban area, it is also the producer of a great variety of fruits and vegetables as well as tobacco, nursery stock and horticultural specialties. Most of Pennsylvania's great mushroom crop is grown here.

The growing of processing pickles may increase in the coming year but will be limited to Lancaster County. This crop is primarily a family enterprise.

It is anticipated that the seasonal work force will peak at about 5,000. The work force will be composed largely of day-haul workers. In addition, 900 migrant workers will likely be needed.

South Central Area

It is in this area that the major portion of Pennsylvania's large and far famed fruit crop is harvested.

All indications are that there will be an expansion of mechanization in the area but there will be a need, nevertheless, for approximately 2,000 migrant workers. The peak seasonal work force is expected to reach about 3,000 workers.

Northeastern Area

This part of the state is known for its green tomato production as well as a producer of a fine crop of apples.

The area's labor demands are at their peak in September and October and may reach about 2,500 workers. Of these about 600 will be migrants.

East Central Area

Pennsylvania's tomato growing country is located here. No decrease in acreage in 1971 is expected, but a number of farmers have indicated their intention of converting from hand labor to mechanization.

Seasonal employment will peak at a projected figure of 3,000 in August. At least 50 percent of these will be migrants.

North Central Area

Only three crops, strawberries, tomatoes, and potatoes require hand labor.

The forecast is that about 100 migrant workers may be needed.

Western Area

In this area the main crops are potatoes, grapes, and nursery stock.

The number of workers peaks annually in October at about 2,000. Approximately 150 of these may be migrants who will migrate from Puerto Rico, Florida, and Texas. Some of the latter come directly from Texas while others follow the vegetable harvest in Ohio.

West Central Area

The principal crops of the area are apples and nursery products.

There are no migrant labor camps in the area and the relatively small number of workers required are recruited from surrounding communities.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Number _____ ***News Release*** Release Date _____

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BUR-417 REV 1-61

1-6-70

1-8-70

DATE: 1-6-70
CONTACT: Lois S. Messersmith
TELEPHONE: (717) 787-3305

RECRUITMENT OF YEAR ROUND FARM LABOR

Farm operators seeking year-round permanent farm employees were reminded today by _____, manager of Pennsylvania's Labor and Industry's
(MGR'S FULL NAME)

Bureau of Employment Security_____ Office, that now is the
(NAME OF CITY)

time to recruit such workers.

At the same time, _____ urged persons interested in
(MGR'S LAST NAME)

such full-time farm jobs to register with the BES Office at_____

_____, as soon as possible.
(STREET ADDRESS)

He/She said that the office personnel also will assist farmers in recruiting needed workers for all types of farm occupations which includes recruitment of skilled professional and technical personnel for "off-farm" agricultural occupations.

According to_____, many of the job openings
(MGR'S LAST NAME)

already listed by area farmers include suitable housing not only for farm workers but also for their families.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Number **News Release** Release Date 1-15-70

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BUR-417 REV 1-61

Farm employers in the _____ area who want
(LOCAL OFFICE AREA)

to hire year-round, "live-in" workers for jobs in the new year are invited to make known their needs - as soon as possible - with the farm placement representative at the local office of the Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

_____, Manager of The Bureau's _____
(MGR'S FULL NAME) (LO NAME)

Local Office, announced that in cooperation with the West Virginia Farm Placement Service, a representative of the Pennsylvania Employment Service is scheduled to visit several local placement offices in northern West Virginia to recruit agricultural workers the last week of January and the third week of February.

Employers also may participate in this recruitment effort at their own expense by visiting one or more of the West Virginia offices during those weeks to personally interview available applicants. Accommodations for employer can be arranged through the local employment office, _____
(MGR'S LAST NAME)

said.

The State Labor and Industry Department indicated that this recruitment program has been quite successful during the several years it has been in operation.

Labor and Industry Secretary Clifford L. Jones said that about 80 or 90 percent of the workers recruited in West Virginia have stayed on permanently in farm work in Pennsylvania. He said there have been very few applicants from Pennsylvania for year-round farm work.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Number _____ News Release Release Date _____

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BUR-417 REV 1-61

ADD I

Job applicants available in West Virginia generally include single men; farm couples; sometimes a man and wife alone or with several children; sometimes a man and wife with, for instance, a married daughter and son-in-law in the family group. The applicant's experience usually includes small farm or forest work, along with repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment.

Suitable housing for new employes is required _____ (MGR'S LAST NAME) stated.

Often an applicant will require assistance in transporting himself and his family to the job site.

Additional information about the recruitment program is available at the employment office at _____ (ADDRESS).

Final date for receipt of requests for workers is February 6, 1970.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 1 (R-10/68)

STATE	
PENNSYLVANIA	
CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED	
1970	

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points.	39
2. Number of day-haul points.	57
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year.	1,069
4. Total number of workers transported during year.	175,029
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers.	0
a. Placements in camps.	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes. . . .	0
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements.	NA
b. Applicant-holding acceptances.	NA
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians.	NA
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics.	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held.	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs.	6
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives.	0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 2 (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1970

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	270	0	2. Total persons	0	4. Families	609
a. Crew leaders	125	0	3. Total workers	0	5. Unattached males	4,062
b. Family heads	19	0			6. Unattached females	319
c. Other	126	0				

SECTION D. COMMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
Form ES-225 Table 3 (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1970

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (Sec. A) RECEIVED (Sec. B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (Sec. A) RECEIVED (Sec. B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, TOTAL →	139	124	10,949	6,797
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Florida	51	43	1,579	1,122
Maryland	40	40	7,850	4,734
Puerto Rico	29	26	824	500
Georgia	6	5	217	196
Virginia	3	3	170	114
Texas	3	3	110	77
Alabama	2	0	55	0
North Carolina	1	1	26	11
South Carolina	1	0	30	0
Ohio	1	1	30	7
New York	1	1	18	10
Mississippi	1	1	40	30
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, TOTAL →	25	14	2,583	1,103
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Conncecticut	6	6	702	701
Massachusetts	3	3	240	240
North Carolina	4	4	140	137
New York	1	1	25	25
Virginia	1	0	875	0
West Virginia	9	0	559	0
Florida	1	0	42	0

SECTION C. COMMENTS (Use reverse if needed)

All orders for apple pickers received from Virginia and West Virginia were offered to tomato crews before completion of their Pennsylvania commitment and were refused by the crew leaders.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1970

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Philadelphia	4	310	162,752
Gettysburg	2	9	161
New Oxford	1	10	1,128
Littlestown	1	9	639
Harrisburg	1	35	428
McAdoo	1	59	122
Lattimer Mines	1	3	14
Beaver Springs	1	6	39
Bannerville	1	6	161
Beavertown	1	6	46
McClure	1	6	149
Middleburg	1	7	164
New Berlin	1	6	81
Paxtonville	1	6	36
Penns Creek	1	7	142
Port Ann	1	6	38
Selinsgrove	1	6	84
Sunbury	1	6	169
Troxelville	1	6	122
Hughesville	1	1	47
Williamsport	2	4	205

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

- 2 -

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1970

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Montoursville	2	19	162
York	1	39	232
Erie	9	51	593
Wesleyville	1	9	94
Waterford	1	16	216
Lawrence Park	1	8	88
Shelocta	1	18	749
Apollo	1	12	234
Lancaster	1	135	2,911
Reading	2	17	44
Kutztown	1	8	36
Temple	1	1	3
Chambersburg	1	12	592
Coatesville	3	101	1,040
Atglen	1	12	127
Oxford	1	15	98
Russellville	1	62	843
Allentown	2	20	240
TOTAL 39 TOWNS	57	1,069	175,029

AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

MONTH	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
January	1,399	1,206	671	2,187	1,261
February	1,570	840	925	2,098	1,754
March	2,652	2,155	2,995	2,194	2,737
April	4,342	6,599	6,905	3,792	3,545
May	5,222	7,789	5,987	8,852	3,376
June	25,730	25,054	30,055	27,885	22,530
July	67,426	63,531	66,437	64,851	54,528
August	70,976	58,389	34,594	45,777	46,492
September	44,141	53,680	43,110	28,785	36,860
October	39,056	35,942	25,834	20,464	16,650
November	15,398	13,757	7,875	8,542	6,872
December	3,956	4,509	3,997	2,868	2,081
Totals	281,898	273,451	229,385	218,295	203,686

PENNSYLVANIA

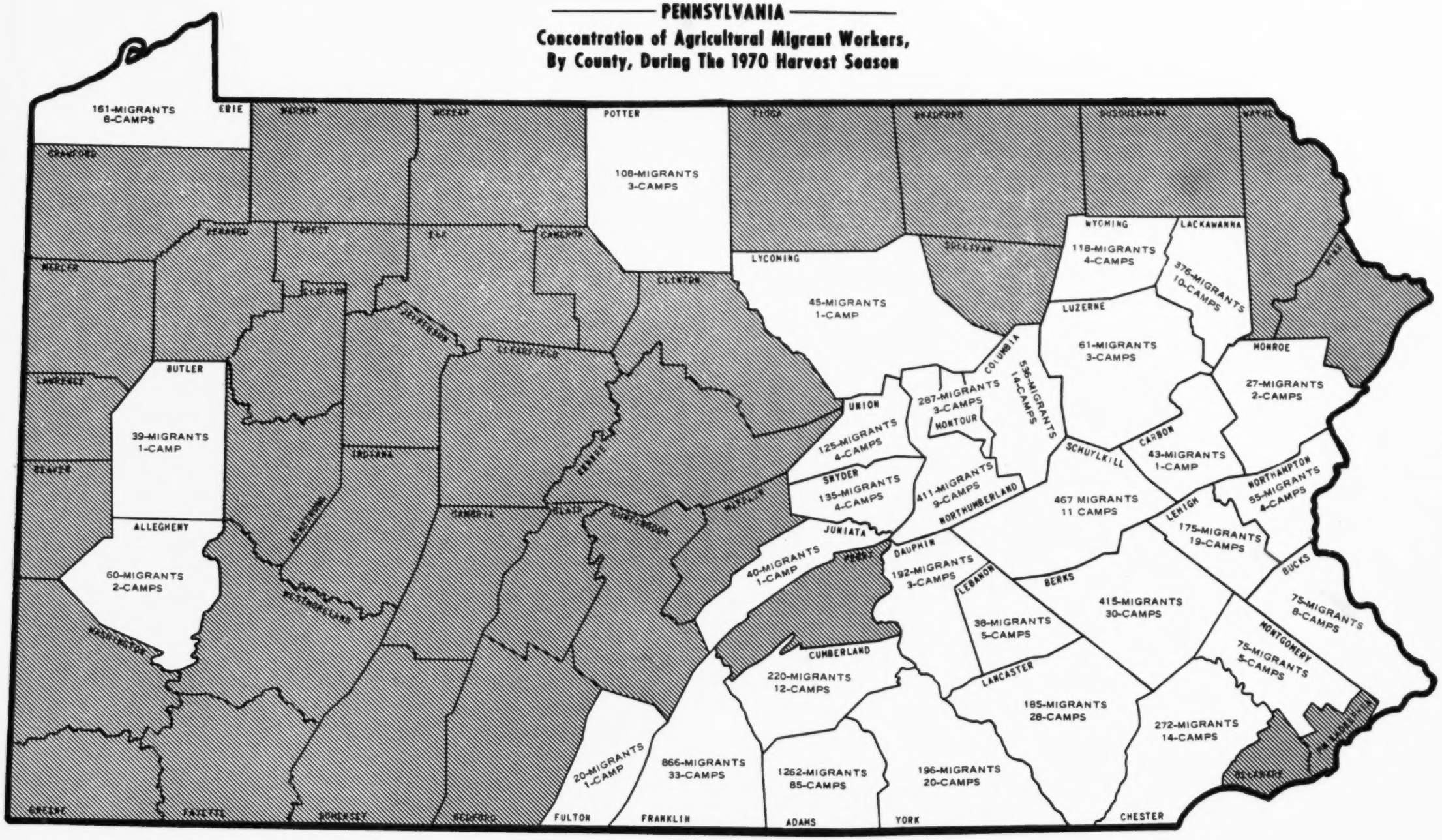
Agricultural Migrant Worker Population by County

1970

County	Camps	Southern Migrants	Puerto Ricans	Total Migrants by County
Adams	85	921	341	1262
Allegheny	2	0	60	60
Berks	30	95	320	415
Bucks	8	25	50	75
Butler	1	0	39	39
Carbon	1	43	0	43
Chester	14	47	225	272
Columbia	14	512	24	536
Cumberland	12	207	13	220
Dauphin	3	192	0	192
Erie	8	103	58	161
Franklin	33	627	239	866
Fulton	1	20	0	20
Juniata	1	40	0	40
Lackawanna	10	376	0	376
Lancaster	28	25	160	185
Lebanon	5	0	38	38
Lehigh	19	75	100	175
Luzerne	3	61	0	61
Lycoming	1	45	0	45
Monroe	2	27	0	27
Montgomery	5	0	75	75
Montour	3	287	0	287
Northampton	4	28	27	55
Northumberland	9	411	0	411
Potter	3	108	0	108
Schuylkill	11	467	0	467
Snyder	4	135	0	135
Union	4	125	0	125
Wyoming	4	118	0	118
York	20	162	34	196
TOTAL CAMPS -	349			

PENNSYLVANIA

Concentration of Agricultural Migrant Workers, By County, During The 1970 Harvest Season



BUR-57N REV 1-71 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL SERVICES
HARRISBURG, PA. 17121

NOTE: Many migrants work in more than one area of the state. Therefore, county totals cannot be added to arrive at the state total.

Total Number of Migrants - 6348
Total Number of Farm Labor Camps Occupied - 349

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Directory of Rural Manpower (Farm Labor) Representatives

Office	Address	Telephone
Allentown	13th and Gordon Streets	(215) 433-6711
Berwick	118 East Third Street	(717) 752-4531
Carlisle	141 South Hanover Street	(717) 243-4431
Chambersburg	310 Lortz Avenue	(717) 264-7191
Chester	11 West Commission Street	(215) 876-0371
Coatesville	101 East Lincoln Highway	(215) 384-9393
Coudersport	204 North East Street	(814) 274-9330
Erie	144 West Seventh Street	(814) 454-6311
Gettysburg	39 West Street	(717) 334-1173
Hanover	1024 Carlisle Street	(717) 637-2136
Harrisburg	1800 North Second Street	(717) 234-4081
Hatboro	207 North York Road	(215) 675-0972
Hazleton	35 North Church Street	(717) 455-4945
Lancaster	225 North Lime Street	(717) 394-7291
Lebanon	35 East Cumberland Street	(717) 273-2651
Levittown	240 Levittown Parkway	(215) 943-1100
Milton	45 Locust Street	(717) 742-9679
Philadelphia	1334 Bainbridge Street	(215) 238-6824
Pittsburgh	627 Penn Avenue	(412) 565-2605
Reading	110 Penn Street	(215) 374-4031
Scranton	400 Lackawanna Avenue	(717) 342-3221
Shamokin	941 West Arch Avenue	(717) 648-6811
Somerset	390 West Main Street	(814) 445-4161
Sunbury	535 Chestnut Street	(717) 286-6423
Wilkes-Barre	32 East Union Street	(717) 825-7511
Williamsport	734 West Fourth Street	(717) 322-6194
York	728 South Beaver Street	(717) 845-5641